Now, if farmers can kill and cure hogs as well as men in the city can, when the pork is sold they will double their money, too. What one man can do, another can do. If one man can core pork well in the city, another man in the country can cure it equally well. But he must try to qualify himself to do it. He must talk with those who have good success in curing meat, and draw out all the information he can. He must read everything he can find on the subject. He must make the proper arrangements at home for doing it well. He must learn to cut and trim his bacon riceity. He must keep it next und in good order. He must get a good recipe and try it, and his own experience may induce him to modify it somewhat in future operations. He must talk with his neighbors, watch their practices, and perfect himself in the business, and can sell it as well. When market day comes, if the city packer makes money, he makes it, too. If the city packer makes money, he makes it, too.
If the city packer loses money, he does not, because he has produced, not bought, his hogsand well-cured pork will sell at paying prices al-

Good pork always buys work on the farm. It always boys goods at the store in town or city. It always commands money, because people must est. The better the quality the better the price, the more easily it is sold. It is the best that pays best. Put up your own hors. Durit send then best. Put up your own hogs. Don't send them to the city and nearly give them away. Deduct himping avances. chipping expenses, commission, etc., and but lit-tle is left. Put up at home, and you have what will command money all the time.

Ascertain the Weight of Live Cattle. To Ascertain the Weight of Live Cattle.

It is often important for those who are not judges by the eye, to have some means besides the scales of ascertaining the weight of cattle while living, and by following these approved directions this can be done within a mere trifle:

Take a string, put it around the breast, stand square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder parts of the buttock; direct the line along the back of the fore part of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is

dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the follow-ing manuer: Girth of the bullock, say six feet four inches, length, five feet three inches, which multiplied together makes thirty-one square sufour inches, length, five feet three inches, which multiplied together makes thirty-one square superficial feet; and that multiplied by twenty-three (this number of pounds is allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in the girth), make 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two along the back, which, multiplied together, made four square feet, that multiplied by eleven, the number of pounds allowed each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth, make forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf, sheep, etc., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together, makes 15½ square feet, then multiplied by sixteen, the number of pounds allowed to cattle measuring less than five feet and more than three in girth, makes 265 pounds. The dimensious of the girth and length of back of cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be as extent taken this way as it is at all presences. The dimensions of the girth and length of back of cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be as exactly taken this way as it is at all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal, a sum which every man who can got even a bit of chalk can easily figure.—Rural New Yorker.

Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

EDITOR FARMER:-I have noticed in your col-EDITOR FARMER:—I have noticed in your columms, from time to time, various methods for
the preservation of fruit trees from rabbits, some
of which, I doubt not, may succeed well enough
for an orchard, but I have seen none which, I
deem, would be as practiced in a nursery as the
plan which I have practiced very successfully in
mine for the last three years. My plan is to
catch all the rabbits. The way I do it is very
simple and easy. I make a bex five feet long
and eight inches square, with the ends open, and
two treadles so arranged in the bottom that
when a rabbit attempts to run through the box, when a rabbit attempts to run through the box, these treadles revolve down, letting the rabbit through them into a pit, then they balance up to their place again, ready for the next one that comes along. The box I place over a pit five foot deep, in the ground where the rabbits frequent. Two or three such traps in an orchard or nursery will soon make the rabbits so scarce that what are left will do but little damage. When first set in a new place I have frequently caught four or five in one night in a single pit. I send this plan, knowing well that its general use would save many thousands of dollars worth of valuable fruit trees to the country annually.

C. Bishir.

Hutchinson Nursery, Dec. 22, 1877.

Hutchinson Nursery, Dec. 22, 1877.

Preparing Poultry for Market. A New Hampshire correspondent of the Mass-chusetts Ploughman gives the following direc-ons about preparing poultry for market at a

distance:
Fowls and chickens intended for the market
should have no food given them for twenty-four
hours previous to killing. Food in the crop is
liable to sour, and always injures the sale. Purchasers object to paying for undigested food.

Sticking in the neck is the best method of killing, though many cut the heads off. If the head is cut off the neck bone looks repulsive, and the resultive will not sail as reality.

is cut off the neck bone looks repulsive, and the poultry will not sell as readily.

Most of the poultry coming to market is scalded, or wet-picked. Dry-picked is preferred, and sells higher. Be careful to remove all the pinfeathers, and avoid tearing the skin. For packing use clean, hand-threshed rye straw. If this cannot be obtained without some trouble, clean oat straw will answer. Place a layer of straw at the bottom of the box, then one of poultry, packing snugly, back upward, filling all vacancies with straw, so that the cover will draw down snugly on the contents.

FRACTURE IN HOOF OR HORN.-M. Defay has scovered a preparation by means of which ad-cracks or fractures in hoof or horn may be sand-cracks or fractures in hoof or horn may be durably comented up. Even pieces of iron can be securely joined together by its means. The only precaution necessary for its successful application is the careful removal of all grease by spirits of sal ammoniac, sulphide of carbon or ether. M. Defay makes no secret of its composition, which is as follows: Take one part of coarsely powdered gum ammoniacum and two parts of gutta percha, in pieces the size of a hazlenut. Put them in a tin-lined vessel over a alow fire, and constantly stir until thoroughly mixed. Before the thick, resinous mass gets cold, mould it into sticks like scaling wax. The comeat will keep for years, and when required ement will keep for years, and when required for use it is only necessary to ent off a sufficient quantity and re-melt it immediately before ap-nileation.

"SHERPY" TASTE TO MUTTON.-The true cause of this taste or odor is to be found in delay to disembowel the carcass. The intestines should be removed at the earliest possible moment af-ter life is extinct and before the removal of the ter life is extinct and before the removal of the pelt. If the intestines are allowed to remain until the pelt is taken off, the gases emitted from them will be disseminated through the flesh and produce the objectionable taste and odor. If proper attention is paid to butchering well-fatted sheep, there will be nothing, either in odor or taste, to offend the most fastidious. Properly served lamb or mutton on the table furnishes a most wholesome, delicate, delicious, and nutritions food, which should largely supplant the gross hog meat usually on the tables of farmers.

CURE FOR BLEEDING AND CRACKED TEATS IN COWR.—A gentleman of this city tells us how he cared bleeding and cracked teats in his cow. They were so badly cracked and sore that it was with difficulty she could be milked, and she was completely cured in three days, by washing the whole udder and teats thoroughly in suds from castile soap, and then anointing the cracked and bleeding parts with glycerine twice a day.—

Maine Farmer.

Hog Cholera.—An Indiana farmer lost two of his fattening hogs by the cholera. As soon as he found that the cholera was among his hogs, he began to give to all of them that seemed sick strong garden-pepper tea, and in every gill of tea he added two tablespoonfuls of coal oil. All his sick hogs have recovered, and are now doing well.

ORIONS finely chopped and mixed with Indian seal once or twice a week and fed to fowls, presents the gapes and many other diseases that was a subject to.

The fun of the Thing.

AN ABORIGNAL CHANT. What time the glittering rays of morn O'er hill and valley steal. Chief Joseph's squaw, with dog and corn, Propares the Indian meal.

And if, with wild, rebellions shout, The pappone shall supear, The chieffain leads the bad child out, Clutched by the Injine ear. The breakfast o'er, the daughter strolls
Down gien and shady dell;
While gay young braves, from wooded knolls,
"Look out for the Injin belie!"

Each stricken brave she turns and leaves, Her copness to bewail: Her dragging blanket stirs the leaves— The well-known Indian trail.

A Black Hills miner, scalped and dead, Upon the ground is found; Grim speaks the noble chief: "There's been An Indian summer's aroud."

What time he rideth forth to shoo His favorite horse the dapple is: And when he wants a little fruit, Goes where the Indianapolis.

When finished are his warlike tasks, With brazen incongruity. For overcoats and food he asks, With charming Indianuity.

At night, before his bed he'll seek, With countenance forlorn, He takes his scalping knife, and eke He trims the Indian corn.

A pious but illiterate deacon, in a certain town in Masschusetts, gave a stage-driver a slip of paper, upon which, he said, were written the names of a couple of books, which he wished him to call for at a book-store. The driver called at the store, and, handing the memorandum to the clerk, said, "There is a couple of books which Deacon B. wished you to send him." The clerk, after a careful examination of the paper, was unable to make "head or tail" of it, and passed it to the book-keeper, who was supposed to know something of letters; but to him it was also "Greek." The proprietor was called, and he also gave up in despair; and it was finally concluded best to send the memorandum back to the deacon. It was supposed he must have sent the wrong paper. As the coach arrived at the village inn, the driver saw the deacon standing on the steps.

"Well, driver," said he, "did you get my books to day!" Good Spelling.

o day ! "Books! No! and a good reason why! for there couldn't a man in Worcester read your old hen-tracks."

"Couldn't read 'ritiu ! Let me see the paper."

The driver drew it from his pocket, and passed it to the deacon, who, taking out and carefully adjusting his glasses, held the memorandum at arm's length, and exclaimed, as he did so, in a very satisfactory tone—

"Why, it's plain as the nose on your face. To

"Why, it's plain as the nose on your face. "To S-a-m B-u-x-two psalm books!" I guess his clerks had better go to school a quarter." And here the deacon made some reflections up-on the "ignorance of the times," and the want of attention to books by the "rising generation," which would have been all very well if said by some one else.

Cheap Toll.

A wag from Syracuse, who with some half dozen friends had been disporting at the pleasant and flourishing village of Seneca Falls, determined, on approaching the toll-gate in a sleigh one stormy night, to "run the bridge."

"Lie down, boys," said he, "in the sleigh, and when we get under the gate, groan a little, and tremble, but don't over-do it. Here, get under these horse-blankets.

They did so; and when the sleigh came under the picket draw of the bridge, they began to

the picket draw of the bridge, they began to moan and shake, so that it "was pitcous to see and eke to bear."

"I have nothing less than this ten dollar bill," said our wag, handing the gate keeper a bank-not; "but for heaven's sake change it as quick as ever you can! I have three friends in the sleigh who are almost dead with the small pox, and I'm in a—"" and I'm in a-"
"Drive on! drive on!" said the terrified gate

keeper, handing back the bill, "drive on—pay

AN UNTIMELY SUGGESTION .- At the recent AN UNIMELY SUGGESTION.—At the recent dedication of a Baptist church in this County, the ceremony of immersion was performed for the first time in that church by a well known Baptist minister of this city. When he had en-tered the water, and while waiting for the cantered the water, and while waiting for the candidate, the minister suggested that somebody as the ally in is to deacous who stood near by heard the suggestion, and without thinking struck up the familliar hymn, "Pull for the Shore." The hymn proved to be so suggestive, it is stated, that neither the minister nor the congregation could refrain from an audible smile for some time, and the ceremony had to be postponed until the preacher could cover his gravity.—Rochester Express.

"THREE KEERDS."—A man named John O'Neilly on his way to Rochester, arrived here resterday from Chicago with his wallet as fat as a wafer. "You see" he explained, "three fellers got around me in the Chicago depot, and one of 'em took out three keerds and tossed em this way, and that way, and up and down and around, and he offered to bet forty dollars that I couldn't pick out the ace of spades. I didn't want to take his money, but they bluffed and blowed, and finally I bet him, and picked up the keerd."

"And it was the ace of spades ?" queried the policeman, as the stranger pansed.

"No, mister—she was the king of clubs!" said the man, sadly.—Detroit Free Press. "THREE KEERDS."-A man named John O'Neills

"My son," said a bland old gentleman to a lit-"My sen," said a bland old gentleman to a little boy, "would you not like to come to the Sabbath-school, to sing, and pray, and bear all about
Moses, and Aaron, and the whale, and the fiery
furnace, and Joseph's coat of many colors, and
put your pennies in the box!" "Be you a going
to have a Christmas tree!" asked the child.
"No," answered the old man; "but we are going
to spend the money that would be spent for candies, and oranges, and nuts, in sending tracts
to the little heathen children in —." "That!"
do," answered the rude young boy, as he took a do," answered the rude young boy, as he took a sight at the old man: "I don't train with no such Sunday-school as that cully," and he departed to stone a lost dog.—Chicago Tribune.

Poker as a Family Game.—A party of Indians were playing poker on Court street recently, and one of the players, who was in on a bluff, having all his money in the pot, pulled off his blanket and raised his opponent one blanket. The other Indian saw the raise and raised it a squaw better, and then the bluffer hesitated. He offered to put up his mother, but the other player said she was too old, and that he had put up his wife, and wanted the bet called with a wife or he would rake down the pot; and the Indian with two dences laid down his hand, and will sleep to-night with a barley sack for a bed-spread.—Asstis (Ner.) Rereille.

One of the importunate juveniles who vist the Continental Hotel and solicit pennies was asked: "Where is your mother?"

She answered diffidently, "She is dead."
"Have you no father?"
"Yes, sir, but he is sick."
"What alls him ?" continued the

What ails him f" continued the questioner. "He has got a sore finger, sir."
"Indeed!"

"Why don't he cut it off, then ?"
"Please, sir, responded the little maid, "he sain't got any money to buy a kuife."

Courage, My Boy.—Card players who have a run of poor eards may be interested to know that the fifty-two cards, with thirteen to each of the four players, can be distributed in 53,644.
737,756,488,792,839,237,330,000 differnt ways. So if the player doesn't get a good hand the first deal, he may be more successful on the 47th quintullion shuffle, if not sooner. This should encourage him and keep his spirits up.—Norristown Herald.

Two Irishmen, on a certain occasion, occupied the same chamber. In the morning one of them inquired of the other, "Dennis, did you hear the thunder in the night?" "No, Pat; did it really thunder?" "Yes; it thundered as if hiven and carth would come together." "Why the duce, then, didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't alape when it thunders?"

ONE WHO KNOWS.—"Is there a hell? asks Canon Farrar. Well, Canon, just you get home from the lodge about one A. M., without a latch-key, and see for yourself."—New Fork Commercial.

THE name of a negro arrested the other day in New Orleans, for chicken stealing, was Alfred Binnonit, and it now turns out that he's Binn-

"What number?" a Nevada dry goods clerk asked, when a girl inquired for stockings. "Do you think I've only got one leg?" she retorted.

NOTHING like being correct. Cheverau, in his history of the world, says that it was created on Friday, Sept. 6, a little after 4 P. M. Tur English say corn when they mean wheat, and we say orator when we mean a one-horse

Aseful and Curious.

How to Use Stale Bread.

1. Shave off the parts of crust which have been browned in the baking; seak for an hour in cold water, then squeeze all the cold water out of it, and add it to your flour in your bread nixing. It will make over nicely into bread, keeping it moist and palatable for a day or two longer than when flour aloue is used. One-half soaked bread 80 one-half flour is a good proportion.

2. Soak in cold water, then squeeze dry, and lay in a shallow pan about two inches deep; pour over this a custard made in the following way, and bake until well browned in a hot oven: Three eggs beaten up with a small tea-cap of sargar and a quart of milk and a very little salt. Make a sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, and two of sugar, stirred together, over which pour a pint of boiling water; set on the stove where it will simmer without burning; add flavoring extracts of any kind, and a little nutmeg. A little orange peel boiled in it gives a very nice flavor. In dishing up, cut the pudding into squares, and remove to dishes, top aide up with care.

3. Another excellent bread pudding, much relished by children, lot or cold, which we call, on account of cheapness, "Hard Times Pudding," is this: Soak your bread in as little cold water as will soak it thoroughly; then beat it up, water and all, and add flour enough to make it the consistency of apple sauce; add sugar, cinnamon, a little nutmeg, allspice which must predominate, and some well washed currants, also a little butter melted and stirred in. If it is baker's bread, scald a little saleratus and stir in thoroughly, but if it is home-made bread add baking powder to your flour, at the rate of two

ker's bread, scald a little saleratus and stir in thoroughly, but if it is home-made bread add baking powder to your flour, at the rate of two teaspoonfuls to a quart of pudding. Bake in shallow pans; cut in squares when serving; turn over and put on each a small piece of butter, and dust plentifully with powdered sugar. This requires a little care in making, but is universally liked, and very wholesome and ecomomical, as no regs or cream are required.

cal, as no eggs or cream are required.

4. Make a batter of one pint of milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and a little salt; soak the bread for a few minutes in this batter, and fry in hot lard on both sides till nicely browned. Eat with syrup and butter, same as nuneaker.

Remedy for Diphtheria and Throat Dis-

A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds, to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every case, without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of hrimstone into a wine-glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgmate with water. When the sriphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Sulphur kills every species of fungus in a man, beast, or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommends swallowing it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too near closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If pleutifully used, the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the perfumes, with windows and doors shut. The A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the perfumes, with windows and doors shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has of ten cored the most violent attack of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommend-

Precautions Against Infectious Bisenses.

The unobstructed rays of the sun, dry apartments, cleanliness in surroundings, and abundance of pure air, are the true panaceas. Contagious and infectious diseases are produced or intensified by damp and dirt. Arm yourself against them with sunlight, a garbage-cart, and a disinfectant. When a contagious disease has gained a foothold, a new set of precautious come into play. Patients should be isolated, and should be nursed as far as possible by a single person. The greatest care should be taken to prevent the spread of contagion through members of the family, visitors, the furniture or superfluous articles in the room, the patient's clothing, or directly through the patient himself, by his mingling with others before his complete recovery, or before a proper interval has elapsed. The sick room should be disinfected. Walls, ceiling, floor, wood-work, clothing, and bedding must be thoroughly cleansed. Especial care should be taken to prevent the funerals of those who have died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., from being made the occasion of spreading contagion. Our mubile schools should also those who have died from diphtheria, searlet fever, etc., from being made the occasion of spreading coutagion. Our public schools should also be carefully watched, and prompt measures be taken at the first appearance of such diseases. But the complete adoption of the suggestions aiming at prevention will obviate the necessity of those which tend to limit the spread of communicable diseases. Every one, then, who abolishes a single cause of tainted air is a benefactor to a degree that cannot well be estimated. tor to a degree that cannot well be estimated.

How to Get to Sieep.

The Philadelphia Press says that if any man will draw breath quickly and deeply for the space of three minntes or less, he will thereby loose insensibility to pain, so that he can endure a minor surgical operation without inconvenience. The editor of the New York World says he has tried the above, and found it doesn't work. Well, here's a thing that will work, and it is related to the above experiment. If any one is troubled with sleeplessness, let him fasten his attention on his breathing, and fix his eyes, as it were, on the stream of breath as it enters and leaves his nostrils. Of course, he is lying in bed, with his eyes closed; so that this process is imaginary. If he continues to watch his breathing in this way for three minutes, he will fall into a dreamless and refreshing sleep. We have tried this, and know it to be effective.—Beston Pilot. How to Get to Sleep.

How to Mount Chromos.—Procure a piece of binder's or other strong paste-board of exactive to the size of the picture to be mounted. To this attach the chromo with any smooth paste. Do not use glue for this purpose, as it is apt to soak through the paper. Care should be taken that the picture is laid perfectly flat, and that all wrinkles are smoothed out. When nearly dry cover the face of the chromo with a weak size made of the best white glue. Over this, when dry, lay on varnish which must be perfectly clear and pure. Chromos thus prepared will not need to be covered with glass for preservation, but may be treated in the same manner as oil paintings.

Good Coffee.—There are many receipts given in your paper, and in others for boiling coffee. If the ground coffee is placed in a tin biggin, and absolutely boiling water poured upon it, it will take less coffee, less time and less trouble, and make better coffee, as well as a more wholesome beverage. Physicians in this country and in England tell us that the injurious quality in coffee is extracted by boiling.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

ONE CRUST APPLE PIE.-Line your pie-dish ONE CRUST APPLE PIE.—Line your pie-dish with the pastry, then quarter your apples, fill your pie-dish with them, sweeten with sugar, and bake until the apples are tender, but not until they go fine; then take out of the oven, beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten with one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, spread it over the pis, place it again in the oven, and brown lightly.

ONE of the most agreeable materials for curtaining windows is coarse unbleached cotton. The irregularity of the thread and the roughness of the surface gives its soft fold much the charm of a Russia crash, and its hue warms the light of cool windows almost to the glow of sunshine.

A Good baking powder may be made as follows: Take tarturic acid five parts, sesqui-carbonate of soda eight parts, and potato flour sixteen parts. Dry them perfectly, mix, pass through a sieve, and keep free from moisture.

The following is a good recipe for making rye and Indian drop cake: One pint of Indian meal, two spoonfuls of molasses, a little salt; work it with cold milk so as to drop from a spoon into hot fat; be sure to have a smooth batter.

Typhold Prver is now regarded by our best physicians as a filth fever, and in many cases the immediate came is to be found in the access of filth to the well or spring from which the water is obtained for domestic purposes.

FLOUR MUFFINS are made by using one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, two cups of milk, three teaspoonfels of yeast powder, rub thoroughly into a scant quart of flower, and a little salt, bake in muffin rings.

A MAN in Tipton, Ind., was cared of dyspepsia by the use of pop corn. Upon tlose questioning, it was found that he had easten 350 bushels be-fore the cure was effected. He consumed a stat-ed number of ears each day.

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician

No single disease has entailed more unfering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than ing, the human voice, the mind, on ear more and sometimes all yield to its destructive inflames. The police if distributes throughout the system stacks very vital force, and breaks up the most robest of constitutional ignored because but little understood by most physicians, importently assailed by quacks and charitans. On the suffering from it have inthe keep to be relieved to the stack of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular trained of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular trained of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular trained of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular trained of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular trained of the grave is the interest of the popular trained of the grave is the stack of the popular trained of the grave. It is time, then the popular trained of the grave is the popular trained to the popular trained trained to the popular trained trained to the po

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE distreceiving the approval of medical gentlemen, who, in private, not never the preparation of the time it in their families in preferely recommend it but use it in their families in preferely recommend it but use it in their families in preferely propositions, and approved the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

"You are swars," said a distinguished city physician, "hat my obligations to the Man. Medical Society are such that I cannot publicly recommend or prescribe the Radical Cure; but since I received so, much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have sent to your store no loss than one hundred of my patients for it."

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

CENTLEMEN I- We have sold Sanford's Radio Curs for nearly one year, and can say candi-that we never sold a similar preparation that gave as universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first or that we never form that we have to learn the never the plaint yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those affilied should be convinced of its great merit so that they suffering will be relieved. We have been in the dang contains for the next twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarri, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this letter or any part of it that you wish.

Very truly yours.

8. D. BALDWIS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 23, 1718.

ELECTRICITY

As a grand curative and restorative agent is not equalled by any element or medicine in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark has die theory of restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the last resort of all physicians and surgeons, and has res-cued thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave, when no other human agency could have suc-ceeded. This is the leading curative element in this Plaster.

BALSAM AND PINE. The healing properties of our own fragrant bulsam and pine and the gums of the Rast are too well known to require description. Their grateful, healing, soothing, and strengthening properties are known to thousands. When combined in accordance with sate and important discoveries in pharmacy, their healing and strengthening properties are increased tenfold. In this respect our Plaster is the best in use without the aid of electricity.

TWO IN ONE.

Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, each of which performs its function and unitedly produces more curve itsm any limitent, lotton, wash, or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. Try one. Parce, 3 Chrys.

Sold by all Wholesele and Retail Draggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEERS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

JOHN FRANK KOTSCH, Boots & Shoes,

TROY, KANSAS,

Sprepared to make Boots and Shoes to order, in the best style. His longexperience in the business, to gether with the fact that he is an excellent indge of eath-er and other abcomaker's stock, enable him to do first-class work, and use none but the best material. 18july 22

TROY, KANSAS. THE undersigned has purchased the livery stock of R. W. Hunt, and added additional stock thereto. Will keep Buggles, Carriages, and Hack, Good Teams and horses kept by the day or week. Horses bought and sold Two Large Stock Lots attached.

URIAH GRIFFITH. Troy, Sept. 10, 1874.

BOOTS

SHOES. TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public, that I am now better than ever prepared to manufacture to order very style and description of Boots and Shoes-coarse ine, pegged or sewed—in the neatest and most substantia

A variety of Eastern work on hand, for the accommod A variety of Eastern work on hand, for the accommona-tion of those who prefer it.

Making and repairing done to order; and the best article of ready made work on hand at all times. Shop on Main Street, sign of the Big Boot, nearly opposite C. W. Noyes' PHILIP KELLY.

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